

การกำจัดแฝดเมี้ยมที่ละลายในน้ำโดยแบบที่เรียกษาพันธุ์บริสุทธิ์

นางสาวอณิชา เลื่องชัยเชวง



รายงานวิทยานิพนธ์
วิทยานิพนธ์นี้เป็นส่วนหนึ่งของการศึกษาตามหลักสูตรปริญญาวิทยาศาสตรมหาบัณฑิต
สาขาวิชาเทคโนโลยีทางชีวภาพ
หลักสูตรเทคโนโลยีทางชีวภาพ
บัณฑิตวิทยาลัย จุฬาลงกรณ์มหาวิทยาลัย
ปีการศึกษา 2541

ISBN 974-332-521-2

ลิขสิทธิ์ของบัณฑิตวิทยาลัย จุฬาลงกรณ์มหาวิทยาลัย

REMOVAL OF SOLUBLE CADMIUM BY BACTERIAL ISOLATES

Miss Anicha Luengchaichawang

A Thesis Submitted in Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements
for the Degree of Master of Science

Programme of Biotechnology

Graduate School

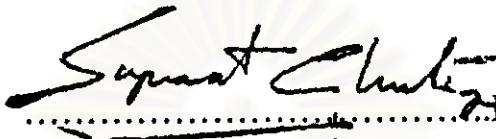
Chulalongkorn University

Academic Year 1998

ISBN 974-332-521-2

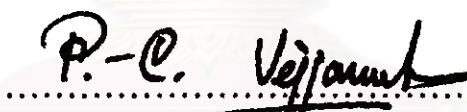
Thesis Title Removal of Soluble Cadmium by Bacterial Isolates
By Miss Anicha Luengchaichawang
Programme Biotechnology
Thesis Advisor Assistant Professor Pin-Chawee Vejjanukroh, Ph.D.

Accepted by the Graduate School, Chulalongkorn University in
Partial Fulfillment of the Requirement for the Master's Degree.

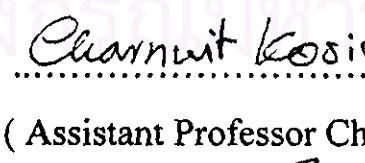

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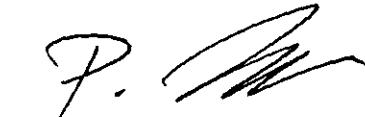
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พิมพ์ต้นฉบับบทคัดย่อวิทยานิพนธ์ภายในกรอบสีเขียวนี้เพียงแผ่นเดียว

อภิธาน เรื่องชัยเชวง : การกำจัดโซเดียมเมียมที่ละลายในน้ำโดยแบคทีเรียสายพันธุ์บิกามี (REMOVAL OF SOLUBLE CADMIUM BY BACTERIAL ISOLATES). อ.ที่ปรึกษา : ผศ.ดร.ปั่น-ชี แทรา奴 เศรษฐ์; 121 หน้า. ISBN 974-332-521-2.

แบคทีเรียที่สามารถอกแผลเมียมจำนวน 5 สายพันธุ์ ซึ่งคัดมาจากแบคทีเรียที่สามารถอกแผลเมียมได้ 100 ในโครงการรัฐวิสาหกิจ (มก./มส) จำนวน 346 สายพันธุ์ โดยให้ร้อยสายพันธุ์คัด ดังนี้ CdR-87, CdR-98, CdR-205, CdR-207 และ CdR-273 ที่มีความสามารถต่อเนื้อเมียมได้ดังนี้ 500, 400, 750, 400 และ 750 มก./มล. ตามลำดับ และสามารถสร้างสารเอ็กโซโพลิแซคคาไรด์ (Exopolysaccharide, EPS) จากผลการตรวจสอบพบว่าจะเป็นแบคทีเรียที่จัดอยู่ในสกุล Enterobacter sp. การเลี้ยงแบคทีเรียสายพันธุ์คัดเหล่านี้ในอาหารเลี้ยงเบี้ยที่มีค่า pH ระหว่าง 5-9 ณ อุณหภูมิ 30-40 องศาเซลเซียส จะทำให้แบคทีเรียเจริญได้ดี และสามารถสร้าง EPS ได้สูงขึ้นด้วย (จาก 1 เป็น 3 มิลลิกรัมต่อมิลลิลิตร) แบคทีเรียจะสร้าง EPS ได้บีบมากถูกกว่าเติมแก่เพิ่มเวลาการเพาะเตื้อให้มากขึ้น แต่การเติมแผลเมียมลงในอาหารเพาะเตื้อ กับมีผลทำให้สายพันธุ์คัดส่วนในกลุ่ม EPS ได้น้อยลง การดูดซับแผลเมียมจะเพิ่มสูงขึ้น ถ้าเพิ่มน้ำมันแผลเมียมในสารละลายจาก 10 เป็น 50 และ 100 มก./มล. แต่กลับทำให้อัตราดูดซึบของอาหารลดลง เมื่อทำการตีบดึงสายพันธุ์คัดด้วยแคลเซียมออกไซด์ พบร่วมอัตราดูดซึบเพิ่มมากกว่า 90 ทั้งนี้มีผลมาจากอาหารดูดซึบของสารตึงหรือ แคลเซียมออกไซด์ตัวอย่างการดูดซึบจะมากในช่วง 10 นาทีแรก และจะเพิ่มขึ้นอย่างช้าๆ จนถึง 30 นาที เมื่อนำเข้าสู่สายพันธุ์คัดที่ถูกตีบดึงกลับมาใช้ดูดซึบหรือกำจัดแผลเมียมซึ่งเป็นครั้งที่ 2 และ 3 พบร่วม ประสิทธิภาพในการดูดซึบลดลง

สถาบันวิทยบริการ
จุฬาลงกรณ์มหาวิทยาลัย

รายงานการบังคับใช้กฎหมายในการอนุรักษ์ภัยในกรอบสีเขียวเพื่อจัดการกับภัย

C827194 : MAJOR BIOTECHNOLOGY
KEY WORD: CADMIUM / BACTERIA / EXOPOLYSACCHARIDE
ANICHA LUENGCHAICHAWANG : REMOVAL OF SOLUBLE CADMIUM BY BACTERIAL ISOLATES. THESIS
ADVISOR : ASSIST. PROF. PIN-CHAWEE VEJJANUKROH, Ph.D. 121 pp. ISBN 974-332-521-2.

Five of 346 strains of cadmium-resistant isolates ($100 \mu\text{g/ml}$) were selected and named CdR-87, CdR-98, CdR-205, CdR-207 and CdR-273. They produced exopolysaccharides and resisted cadmium at the concentration of 500, 400, 750, 400 and 750 ($\mu\text{g/ml}$), respectively. By some identification tests, they might be classified as *Enterobacter* sp. Optimum pH and optimum temperature for growth and EPS production of those test bacterial isolates were 5-9 and 30-40 °C, respectively. In addition, the long incubation period (from 24h to 72h) of these culture resulted in the higher production of EPS (from 1 to 30 mg per mg cells). In contrast, addition of cadmium into the medium reduced the amount of EPS production of most of the bacterial isolates. When the Cd concentrations were increased from 10 to 50 and $100 \mu\text{g/ml}$, Cd uptakes were found to be increased but the percentages of uptake were decreased. Immobilization of cells of those isolates with calcium alginate was performing the percentage of Cd biosorption by EPS was more than 90. However, the effect of calcium alginate alone on Cd absorption could not be excluded. The rate of Cs absorption was very rapid during the first 10 minutes of the interaction, Regeneration of immobilized cell was performed two to three times. It was found that the efficient of EPS in Cd absorption was decreased. Those bacterial isolates might be suitable for further investigations in the removal of soluble Cd.

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ภาควิชา

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นายมีช่องอาจารย์ที่ปรึกษา P.-C. Vejjanukroh

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT



I wish to express my utmost appreciation and sincere gratitude to my thesis advisor, Assistant Professor Dr. Pin-Chawee Vejjanukroh, for her valuable suggestion, assistance, guidance, time spent discussing on various aspects, and strong encouragement during the thesis work.

It is a pleasure to acknowledge the Department of General Science, Faculty of Science and the Scientific and Technological Instrument Center, Chulalongkorn University, for offering laboratory facilities in this research.

I would like to express my appreciation to Assistant Professor Dr. Vichien Rimphanitchayakit, Associate Professor Dr. Chaufah Thongthai, Assistant Professor Dr. Chanwit Kosittanon and Dr. Pienpak Tasakorn the member of thesis committee, for their valuable advice.

I must thank the following people and friends for their help and encouragement Assistant Professor Dr. Jariya Suchareekul, Mr. Supawin Watcharamul, Mr. Torpaw Channarong, Ms. Nuttanun Pusri, Ms. Benjamas Akkaramhapanich, Ms. Suda Ittisupornrat, Ms. Kongnita Keayniyom, Ms. Siriporn Taveepong-atikul, MS. Thanya panritdum, Mr. Amorn Ovadvorakit and all staff at the Department of General Science.

I am grateful for the financial support from National Science and Technology Development Agency for the studying research work.

As the last opportunity, I would like to express the wholeheartedly thanks and appreciation to Mr. Chatchai and Mrs. Korawan Luengchaichawang and my family for their support and encouragement.

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ABBREVIATION

Al	=	Aluminum
Ag	=	Silver
As	=	Arsenic
Bi	=	Bismuth
Cd	=	Cadmium
Co	=	Cobalt
Cr	=	Chromium
Cu	=	Copper
Fe	=	Iron
Hg	=	Mercury
Mn	=	Manganese
Mo	=	Molybdenum
Ni	=	Nickle
Pb	=	Lead
Sb	=	Antimony
Se	=	Selenium
Sn	=	Tin
Zn	=	Zinc
°C	=	Degree Celcius
EPS	=	Exopolysaccharide
min	=	Minutes
nm	=	Nanometer
nmole	=	Nanomole
ppm	=	Part Per Million
ppb	=	Part Per Billion
rpm	=	Round Per Minute